The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. NUMBER 157.

WASHINGTON.

Comparative Internal Revenue Statistics.

Large Issue of Bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Treasury Statement Showing the Amount of Currency in Circulation.

Leading Virginians Opposed to the Discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show the following figures relating to income ... for the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868:

[illegible]

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

VIRGINIA STATE MATTERS.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

BONDS DELIVERED TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PATENT EXTENDED.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

PERSONAL.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

ARMY PAYMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONSCRIPTION.

THE INDIAN BUREAU AND THE INDIAN WAR—A FIGHT IN THE AREA OF OKLAHOMA.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REPORT.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature—The Hanging of Dodson by the Ku-Klux—Departure of Congressmen for Washington, etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 4.

THE FAR WEST.

Injury to the Pacific Railroad Bridge at Omaha—Indian Ravages—Pacific Railroad Surveying.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 4.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Editors and Reporters versus the Judge of the Criminal Court—The Testimony in the Young Murder Trial—Accident to a Railroad Employe—Pork Packing, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Gladstone, at audience with the Queen, yesterday, formally accepted the appointment as Prime Minister.

There was a large gathering of Liberalists at Gladstone's residence, last evening.

The Times thinks Lord Romilly will be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Roundell Palmer Master of the Rolls.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Robert O. Collier will probably be Attorney General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. John Bright has been asked to join the new Ministry.

MARINE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

The steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Spain.

THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF PORTO RICO.

MADRID, Dec. 4.

General Laureano Sanz y Soto has accepted the appointment as Captain General of Porto Rico on condition that reinforcements of regular troops be sent to that island. Captain General Dulce will sail for Havana on the 15th inst.

France.

THE ATTEMPTED DEMONSTRATION ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF BAUDIN'S DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Moniteur gives an account of the attempted demonstration at the Mont Martre Cemetery on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The Moniteur says the crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

THE SOUTH.

Movement for the Early Admission of Virginia into the Union—Arguments in the Jeff Davis Case at Richmond.

QUINCY.

Railroad Enterprise—Presentation—Counterfeiters Arrested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Dec. 4.

Collision of Railroad Trains—Two Persons Killed.

Fast Race.

Two Men Killed at Syracuse.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Address of President Fraley.

Telegraph Reform and Ocean Commerce Again Considered.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

Remarks on the Subject by Nearly Every Member of the Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.

The board met at 10 o'clock this morning. Prayer and reading of the minutes were dispensed with.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

In opening the proceedings, President Fraley said:

NEW MEMBERS.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

TELEGRAPH REFORM.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE BANQUET.

NEW YORK.

Summary of Late City News.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE LARKIN HOMICIDE CASE.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

HEAVY COAL SHIPMENTS.

GOVERNMENT CLERK ABSCONDED.

A FRAUD.

CAUSES AND INDICTMENTS.

CRIME.

Murder of an Indian Chief.

The Case of Hester Vaughn.

Bold Robbery in Boston.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Trial.

Sentence Commuted.

ST. LOUIS.

A Gigantic Swindle Exposed—Arrangements for a Prize Fight.

IOWA.

Official Vote for State Officers—Vote on the Negro Suffrage Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Dec. 4.

CLEVELAND.

Railroad Dividend—Convicted of Murder—Pugilistic.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4.

DETROIT.

An Irish Republican Club Formed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.

BOSTON.

General Grant Visits the City of Spindles—Future Movements.

New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Convention.

Workingmen's Meeting.

Erie Canal.

Weather Reports.

ARIZONA.

Governor McCormick's Message to the Legislature.

WEST INDIES.

Seizure of an American Schooner—British and French Frigates on Hand.

THE NEW JERSEY EARTHQUAKE.

The New Queens of the London Demi-Monde.

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

Foreign Markets.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

New Orleans Market.

Knit Shawls, Hosiery, &c.

FOR HAND KNIT SHAWLS, HAND KNIT HOODS, LADIES' KNIT LEGGINGS, BOYS' MITTENS & SOCKS, GO TO 177 LAKE-ST.

For Commenced Slippers, For Hand Knit Scarfs, FOR GENTLEMEN, And all kinds of HOSIERY, GO TO BURKITT & SUTTON'S, 177 LAKE-ST.

Machinery.

MACHINERY. Woodworth Planers, Sash and Molding Machines, Tenoning and Morticing Machines, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, &c., &c. AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. J. A. FAY & CO., Cin., O. Wareroom, 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Boots and Shoes.

REMOVAL. WHOLESALE BOOTS and SHOES. FARGO, FALES & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO 44 AND 46 RANDOLPH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK. THE SKATING SEASON Will commence at the West Side Rink, On Monday, 14th of December, And Continue 75 Days and Nights. AN OUTSIDE PARK, To Which Our Patrons Have Free Access. SEASON TICKETS

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE WABASH-AV. SKATING RINK. PRICE OF TICKETS.

WABASH-AV. RINK.

Grapes.

MALAGA GRAPES. 100 Kegs and 100 Half Kegs Imported ALMERIA GRAPES, for the HOLIDAY TRADE. M. GRAFF & CO., 67 South Water-st.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.

MASONIC.

MASONIC.

Removal.

REMOVAL. Richards' Iron Works Have Removed their Manufactory to 51, 53 & 55 South Jefferson-st. New and Latest Improved Machinery. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Storage.

STORAGE FOR 10,000 BRLS. FLOUR. LARGE BASEMENT STORAGE FOR 5,000 BRLS. PORK.

Weather Strips.

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Free Lunch.

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$1,000 To Loan ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

Wanted.

$3,000 Wanted

A PARTNER WANTED

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED.

EDITOR WANTED.

To Rent.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, A large, well-lighted room, with abundant power for driving any kind of machinery. Apply at 190 Washington-st., between Wells and Franklin.

TO RENT. Store Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av. FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO.

Store to Rent. FARGO, FALES & CO.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Office to Rent.

New Publications.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS! LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. AMERICAN AND ORIGINAL. PROSPECTUS FOR 1869. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Story of the Present Day. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

HILLIARD ON VENDORS. NEW EDITION, Revised and Greatly Enlarged, 8vo. $7.50. THE LAW OF Vendors and Purchasers OF Real Property, BY FRANCIS HILLIARD. Published This Day, by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Watches.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st., Announce, in addition to their splendid stock of DIAMONDS, BYZANTINE and CORAL JEWELRY, Clocks and Bronzes, a FULL LINE of the celebrated JURGENSEN WATCHES, Also Independent Second, Repeater, and Pendant Winding Watch, both Ladies' and Gents' Sizes. Agents for Elgin and United States Watches.

Furs.

FINE FURS. THOMAS B. MORRIS, 90 WASHINGTON-ST. FOR SALE CHEAP.

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McDONALD & TREGO, Commission Merchants, DRESSED HOGS, GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC., 162 Washington-st., Chicago.

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Clothing.

Boys' Clothing! A. D. FISHER & CO, 92 State-st., (St. James Hotel.)

Liquid Fuel.

THE NORTHWESTERN Liquid Fuel Company.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PURCHASERS OF Macalester and Gilpin Property.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

Insurance.

Reaper City Insurance Co'y, OF ROCKFORD, ILL. Paid Up Capital, $150,000.

Sleighs.

Sleighing! Sleighing!!

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL Life Insurance Co. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C. CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS. CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000. BRANCH OFFICE: 1st National Bank Building, PHILADELPHIA. DIRECTORS: OFFICERS: THE ADVANTAGES Offered by this Company are: GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Furnishing Goods.

FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRTS! SHIRTS! L. A. KEPPNER & CO., 82 LaSalle-st., op. Court House.

Stationery, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, WRITING DESKS.

DIARIES for 1869. EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, ORION, For Marquette, L. S, via Escanaba. A. E. GOODRICH, Pres.

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MADAME CARANNA, 148 STATE-ST.

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FLOURING MILL.

Watches.

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Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Cook County.

Lumber.

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Wanted—Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Female Help.

Agents Wanted.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Partners Wanted.

Machinery.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Personal.

Wanted—To Rent.

For Sale.

Board and Lodging.

Lost or Stolen.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868.

The Daily Tribune is issued every morning for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. The Tri-Weekly Tribune is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and The Weekly Tribune is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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THE APPOINTING POWER.

The views which we took occasion to submit, some time since, upon the practice which has grown up, among members of Congress, of appropriating to themselves the appointing power, which is vested by the constitution and laws in the President of the United States, have, we think, been generally supported by right-minded persons. The evils of this practice lie far below the surface. That the member of Congress has no right to make these appointments, and that it was not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution that he should do so, it needs no argument to prove. "The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all officers," is the language of the fundamental law. The debates in the Federal Convention show that the method of appointing officers was thoroughly discussed, and that the mode finally adopted was agreed upon as the one least likely to be abused, since the remedy of impeachment would lie against any President who should knowingly appoint corrupt men to office, while no such remedy would be available as against the Senate or House of Representatives.

The appointing power being lodged with the President, it can be transferred to members of Congress only through courtesy or coercion. Senators and Representatives may combine and refuse to confirm the President's nominations, or even to pass the measures of legislation deemed necessary to the success of the administration; or, as is oftener the case, they may tacitly agree to sustain the President and the heads of departments in wrong doing in return for the privilege of exercising the appointing power. In the latter case a weak or unprincipled Secretary of the Treasury (for instance) may waste the public money or rob the people to an alarming extent because those whose business it is to watch over him are under obligations to him for appointing this man or that man to the local revenue offices, or to clerkships in the Department. In the same way the Interior Department may become, through a long series of years, a stench in the nostrils of all decent people, because, although the most flagrant corruption may be known to exist there, members of Congress have filled the offices with their own partisans, and they cannot afford to investigate or expose their doings. The Postmaster General is expected to remove or appoint every Postmaster in a particular district on the bare say-so of the representative in Congress. If he does not there is a row. If he does he is safe from any overhauling of his own mistakes or misdeeds.

This is all wrong. The appointing power belongs to the President, and ought never to be surrendered by him. It must be exercised, of course, according to the law. His nominations must be submitted to the Senate for their approval or rejection, but the initial step in all appointments is with him, and he cannot divide the responsibility with anybody else. We trust that General Grant will inaugurate a reform in this regard, not by refusing advice given to him in a proper manner, but by holding fast to the constitutional prerogative of his office, and by bearing in mind that he, and not any member of Congress, or any number of members, was elected President of the United States.

BRUTALITY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. W. H. Clark, who resides at No. 415 West Madison street, discharged a duty he owed to the public when he caused the arrest of one Ira S. Baker, the Principal of the Skinner School, for a brutal assault upon his child. The child is eight years old, and stated that the teacher pounded him with his clenched fist, and the doctor who was called in testified that the child's person showed the marks of severe punishment. Judge Summerfield fined Baker three dollars. That judgment ought to be followed by his resignation, or, in case he has not the grace to resign, the Board of Education should dismiss him without delay.

This subject of brutality in the public schools is not a new one. It has been discussed over and over again. We regret to say that the responsibility for these cruelties rests upon the Board of Education. A majority of that Board obstinately insist upon retaining corporal punishment in the schools, and the result is that there is not a day when there is not some boy or girl who is outraged and abused, by some cowardly man or pugnacious woman bearing the commission of a teacher. In its zeal to secure discipline, the Board of Education has made itself the champion of a system of brutality disgraceful to the city and to teachers. Flogging, and excessive flogging, is the rule in the public schools, and the fact that when committed by men it is the result of cowardice is shown by the age and size of the victims. The Ku-Klux never exercised a greater terror over their victims than these teachers do over the children of the schools. This little boy Clark will never know peace in the public schools again. Go where he will, be his teacher male or female, he will be known as the boy who exposed the cowardly severity of a teacher, and he will be treated accordingly. The child who resists the cruelty of a teacher, and who appeals to the law for protection against the ill-temper of women and the tyranny of men who are unfit for their position, must pass through school forever thereafter a marked person. Teachers are but human, and are cursed with the weakness of human nature. They may not be able to resist the discipline which requires them to resent the arrest of one teacher as a blow at all; and they may conscientiously believe that the teacher must always necessarily be right. But they should remember that the public schools are not reformatories, and that while these children are under their charge their first duty is to protect them from harm, and not to pound them until their bodies are black and blue.

Mr. Baker was arrested during school hours, and the intelligence passed from room to room and from scholar to scholar with electric speed. There was not a child in that building who did not heartily rejoice that there had been some person bold enough to meet and defy the tyranny which rules not only in that but, to a great extent, in all other schools. There is no use in the Board of Education sending committees to inquire of the children as to the conduct of the teachers, and then, because the children refuse to tell, publish whitewashing reports. The way to cure this thing is for parents to do as Mr. Clark did—have the teacher arrested and punished criminally, and also by civil suit. If the Board of Education will not dismiss a teacher for barbarity, let parents resort to the law. One of the common modes of correction in the public schools is for the Principal to seize a boy or girl and lift the child from the floor by the ears! Each time a teacher can be convicted of doing this, the Police Court ought to send him for ninety days to the Bridewell. Kicking is a very common and favorite process of correction resorted to; it is short, and effectual. A very expeditious way to make a boy or girl follow a teacher to a place of punishment is to drag the child by the hair; the child very seldom holds back under such circumstances. These modes of treatment do not come under the head of "corporal punishment," and are never reported, yet they are notoriously resorted to by teachers. Children are to be found in the schools who are so terrified at the consequences of making a complaint against a teacher that they are afraid to make known what they see, hear and endure to their own parents.

We repeat our advice to all parents, that the moment it comes to their knowledge that any teacher has cruelly beaten or punished a child, they cause the arrest of such teacher, and continue to have him or her arrested so long as they betray their cowardly instincts in the pounding, kicking and bruising of small children.

THE TEACHING OF THE TARIFF.

The Boston *Journal* of the 15th says:

"The farmers in Salisbury, N. H., and vicinity, who have been holding back their wool for a number of years in the hope of higher prices, are now beginning to dispose of their products. No extensive sales were made last week at forty-one cents a pound, the seller delivering the commodity at Franklin, on the Northern Railroad, six miles distant. The amount of wool now in the hands of the farmers in the Kearsarge Mountain country is very large. In many cases the clippings for two and three, and sometimes four years, are still kept back from the market on account of the low prices. Many sheep-raisers have become discouraged and are disposing of their flocks at low rates, with the intention of increasing their dairy business. Others, however, hold on to their flocks, thinking that wool will before long go up to fifty cents a pound, and the business again be profitable. In the end the result throughout New England will probably be higher prices for sheep and wool, and lower figures for butter and cheese."

The premium on gold undoubtedly made wool high during the war, but the subsequent fall in price was due largely to another cause than the fall in gold. The New England farmers may thank the tariff for their heavy losses. The manufacturers of woollens wanted protection and got it. The wool-growers, therefore, demanded and were given protection against cheap foreign wools, that their products might find a market with the domestic manufacturers. So far all was fair. If the first step was taken the other followed naturally. If it was right to foster woollen manufactures, it was also right to foster the production of the raw material. But it is dangerous to meddle with the laws of trade, or any other natural law; as Hosea Biglow says—"You must git up airly to take in Gol." High duties on foreign wools so enhanced the price, of course, that American manufacturers could not afford to buy them, and were compelled to use the domestic product; and this was what was intended. But there was another result, which was neither intended nor foreseen. Foreign wools hitherto sent to this country, but now shut out of this market by the high tariff, were sent to other markets at a greatly reduced price, for the supply had become greater than the demand. Foreign manufacturers thus getting their raw material at lower rates than formerly, were enabled to manufacture at less cost than ever, and, notwithstanding our high tariff, could now send their goods to this country, and compete with the American manufacturer. The American manufacturer, therefore, had not only to compete with foreign goods made of cheaper raw materials than were within his reach, but he was compelled, by the duty on foreign wools, to buy American wools at a higher price than the foreign manufacturer paid for the same grades imported from other countries. The wisest thing he could do, under this new condition of things, was to stop manufacturing, which many have done, and the American wool-grower was consequently left without a market. He was left without a market, because he could not export his wools to compete with those of foreign production, which it cost much less than his own to raise; and he could not sell them at home, where they could not be manufactured to compete with foreign woollen goods made of the cheaper raw material. Unfortunately he did not understand this real cause of the decline in the price of his product, and still believed that a high tariff on woollen goods must encourage their manufacture, and a high tariff on the raw material give him a monopoly against foreign importations, by compelling the manufacturer to use domestic wools. The wool-grower of New England, therefore, hoarded his fleeces for the rise in price which he was sure must come. Thus in holding on, on a declining market, for better rates, for want of a little knowledge of the laws of supply and demand, and the natural result of any interference with the laws of trade, he lost not only the difference in price, but the interest on his money.

Such is the practical result of a high tariff on wool and woollens. If the New England farmer, in his severe climate and on his poor soil, can raise sheep for wool as cheaply as the shepherd in a southern latitude where there is little or no winter, where the soil is rich and land abundant, and where labor costs next to nothing, then it is wise for him to do so. If not, then not. If he attempts to do so with the hope that high duties will help him to make up the difference in cost and leave him a margin for profit, he may be sure that in the long run the immutable laws of nature, which are wiser and stronger than those of any Congress that has ever yet assembled at Washington, will overtake him and bring him to grief.

PUBLICITY OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Last summer a man named Young and his wife, residing in Indianapolis, Ind., were murdered in broad daylight near that city. The murder was a peculiarly atrocious one. Circumstances pointed to five persons, two men and one woman, as the murderers, and they have been indicted. They have demanded separate trials, and a jury has been sworn in the case of the woman, Clem, and the trial commenced on Monday last. At this stage of the trial the Court, upon the motion of the defendant, ordered that there should be no report of the trial published in Indianapolis, and that none should be made to be published elsewhere. The reason given for this extraordinary order is, that these prisoners are to be tried separately; that the facts and evidence in each case will be the same; that to publish the testimony in the one case will be to place the testimony as to the guilt and innocence of the other parties before the public, and inevitably so lead to the formation of opinions that it will not be possible to get unbiassed juries to try the other defendants. The Indianapolis papers very properly disregarded this order, and on Wednesday made a full report of the evidence given on Tuesday; whereupon the Court fined the reporters $25 each, and threatened to imprison the proprietors. The latter determined to resist the action of the Court, and yesterday appeared with counsel. The defendant's attorney—in all probability at the request of the Court—withdrew the motion for the prohibition of the reports, taking occasion to indulge in some very defiant remarks towards the press. The Court (Judge Chapman) then followed in a labored address, to the effect that he held the press in great contempt, but, as the suppression of the report was no longer asked for, he rescinded the order.

This case is over, but it presents an opportunity for saying a few words upon a controversy that may arise at any moment in any other place. The days when a star chamber court could be tolerated have passed by. Unless a Judge has the authority to close the doors of the court-room and exclude the public, he has no right to prohibit the publication of what is said and done in the courts. Why prohibit a citizen from the opportunity of reading in the paper what took place in the court, when he may go to the court-room and hear and witness the proceedings himself? An order to prohibit the publication of the proceedings of the court is virtually an exclusion of the public from a knowledge of what takes place in the court. The courts administer the law, but the public have the right to know how that law is administered. This motion was made ostensibly in the interest of persons accused of crime, but if the court could prohibit the publication of the court proceedings in the interest of one side, it could also prohibit their publication in the interest of the prosecution. A man accused of crime has the right to demand that while his case is before the Court the doors of the court-room shall be open and the utmost publicity given to the proceedings. No Court has the authority to refuse him this privilege. He cannot be deprived of a public trial, and there can be no public trial when the publication of the proceedings is prohibited and the public excluded from all knowledge of what takes place in the court. The reason given by Judge Chapman is a very weak one. It is founded upon the assumption that he has the right to exclude the general public from a knowledge of what takes place in his court. He claims the right to keep them in ignorance, in order that he may have a jury ignorant of the case. The same reasoning would demand with equal reason the prohibition of the publication of the facts of any murder or other crime, and indeed the prohibition of the publication of any newspaper at all. In the very case before him, Judge Chapman might find as strong a reason for suppressing all knowledge of the verdict in the first case, as for the suppression of the testimony, because all three of the prisoners are to be tried upon the identical evidence, and the verdict in the one case will probably satisfy everybody as to the guilt of the other prisoners—at least to the extent of the formation of opinions as decided as those that would follow a perusal of the testimony. But the exclusion of the public, either directly, or indirectly through the press, from a knowledge of the proceedings of the court, is wrong in principle, and should never be resorted to.

The press of Indianapolis deserve the thanks of the public for the firmness with which they resisted this arbitrary proceeding of Judge Chapman, and are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended their course.

DRAWBACKS FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

The Boston Board of Trade submitted the following resolution to the Commercial Convention in Cincinnati:

"*Resolved*, That the National Board of Trade respectfully and earnestly urges on the Congress of the United States the enactment of such measures of relief to the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations of the sea, and thereby permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas from which she has been driven by the late war of rebellion."

The resolution does not state what kind of measures of relief it is desired that Congress shall enact, but it is pretty certain that Captain E. B. Ward's remedy of "more tariff" is not included among them. It was not "the late war of rebellion that drove our merchant marine from the high seas." The ravages of the Alabama and other British cruisers could have been repaired in a single season had it not been for the excessive tariff which New England, under the lead of Morrill, forced on the country. Eleven times was Morrill's original high tariff subsequently increased, by New England and Pennsylvania influence and votes.

The Boston merchants have at last made the discovery that the merchant marine of the United States has been "protected" almost to death. Everything that enters into the construction of a ship has been taxed from 40 to 100 per cent under the plea of "protection," until the cost of building vessels has become so excessive that they can no longer compete with foreign shipping. There are heavy protective (?) duties levied on the iron, bolts, spikes, anchors, chains, copper sheathing, canvas, cordage, rigging, lumber, spars, planking, paints, oils, oakum, everything, in short, that enters into the construction of a ship. Then the workmen are "protected" by enormous imposts on all imported articles they use or consume. Then the middlemen put up the prices of all domestic commodities to correspond with the selling rates of the imported articles. These double prices the workmen who build ships must also pay. Therefore, in order to recompense and protect themselves against the high cost of domestic and foreign goods, they double the price of their labor. Consequently, the cost of building an American ship is doubled, and this great branch of industry languishes and staggers along half dead and alive.

What the Boston Board of Trade really desires Congress to do is to repeal the tariff on all commodities that enter into shipbuilding. As this can not be done without giving all the rest of the Union the benefit of the free goods, the plan is to allow *drawbacks* on all articles imported for shipbuilding. Thus, every description of iron, copper, cordage, hemp, canvas, and lumber purchased abroad is first to pay the duties, and then the government is to refund the money to the shipbuilders, with as much more as collusion with dishonest revenue officers can get out of the Treasury. This is what are called "drawbacks." It is a very unfair and dishonest kind of business, and we are utterly opposed to it.

We freely admit that the shipbuilding interest of New England has been nearly "protected" to death; but the great agricultural and planting classes and the laboring masses of the country are also fleeced and plundered by the same system of "protection." And if "drawbacks" are to be allowed to shipbuilders, they should also be allowed to farmers and other people. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. New England clamored for higher and higher duties with insatiable greed. If they find they have been drinking saline water, instead of nourishing milk, they must endure it, as they cannot be permitted to get back to cream, while other people continue to sup on brine. All classes must be treated alike. When New England is ready for a general reduction of the excise taxes on imports the West will help her obtain it. But special reductions, for special interests, cannot be allowed or tolerated. The Boston Board of Trade may as well carry their drawback resolution home with them, as Congress will never pass it.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The Ministry of Mr. Disraeli has come to an end. It has been a peculiar one. Upon the test applied to all other Ministries—the want of confidence—it was the shortest administration on record. By extraordinary address, however, it has been able to prolong its existence for over a year. It will be remembered that the Liberal party, under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, undertook to carry a reform bill extending the suffrage, but failed, and thereupon the Gladstone Ministry resigned. Earl Derby organized a new government, which appealed to the people, and a new election of Parliament took place. There was a Liberal majority, and the Chief retired, suggesting to the Queen that Mr. Disraeli be made the head of a new administration. In this way the Ministry was formed. It introduced a suffrage bill, but was outvoted day after day, and would have been compelled to resign, had not the wily Minister accepted each adverse decision of the House, and made it his own. The result was a more liberal Reform Bill than had ever been attempted by the Liberal party. Following this came the issue of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Ministry opposed it, and the Liberals supported it. Three separate and direct votes were taken in Parliament, and the Ministry were voted down. Disraeli did not resign. He pleaded the near approach of a new Parliament, to be elected under the new Suffrage law, and held over in office until after the election of members to that Parliament. He now anticipates its meeting by resigning, thus giving to the Liberals a Ministry of their own with which to organize Parliament.

With the expiration of the Disraeli Ministry, it may be said, the old Tory party expires. Hereafter, the contests in England will be between Liberals and more advanced Liberals. The disestablishment of the Irish Church is but the beginning of the great popular reforms. The ballot and manhood suffrage will be the peaceful agents by which the independence of the people will be enlarged, and special privileges of all kinds abridged and reduced. The retiring Minister predicts the most evil consequences; but the people of England will take care their reforms do not work evil to the great cause of human liberty.

A Chicago newspaper, noted for the extent and variety of its misinformation, and the density and stolidity of its ignorance of financial matters, says:

"It is beyond the power of Comptroller Clark, or any statistician in the country, to show that the interest paid by the government to the National Banks is not a positive loss to the taxpayers. The whole of it could be saved by the substitution of Treasury for National Bank notes."

Until the government is prepared to redeem the demand notes it has had outstanding for six years, it is preposterous to talk about issuing more of them to substitute the notes of the banks. It has more notes afloat now than it can protect, else they would not be hawked about at a shave of thirty per cent. No matter who owns the bonds, the government is liable to the holders for the interest as it accrues. Suppose the banks should withdraw their notes without selling their bonds—which they could do by calling in their loans—would not the government still have the same amount of taxes to pay on the bonds as at present? Where, then, would be the gain? "Oh," says the Copperhead print, "let the government issue three hundred millions more greenbacks to fill the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of the bank notes." But the old objection recurs, *how are they to be redeemed?* If they are not to be redeemed they will sink lower in value, carrying with them the present depreciated greenbacks. A note bearing no interest and redeemable in nothing and at no time must depreciate, and the more there are issued the greater will be the depreciation. The government has now outstanding greenbacks, fractionals and certificates to the amount of four hundred and fifty millions, which it refuses to redeem, fund or pay interest on. The stuff is therefore worth but seventy cents on the dollar. Add three hundred millions to this mass of wildcat, and the whole will sink below fifty cents on the dollar, unless the government takes steps to fund it into gold-interest bonds. By making Treasury notes exchangeable into bonds they become equal in value to the bonds; by redeeming them in coin they become equivalent to coin; but if they are neither exchangeable into bonds nor redeemable in gold, then they are worth merely the chance at some future time of being made redeemable or exchangeable. The purchasing power of an irredeemable Treasury note represents the value of the prospect of conversion or redemption, for were there no hope of either, they would be utterly worthless as a medium for the purchase of property or labor. Would it be the part of wisdom to increase the volume of these uncertain, fluctuating and debased shinplasters?

THE WHISKEY DISTILLERS.

A Washington special makes this interesting statement:

"The Internal Revenue Bureau to-day received a request from a considerable body of whiskey distillers in Chicago, and other parts of Illinois, asking the Commissioner to recommend an increase of the tax on whiskey this winter. He will do nothing of the kind, believing that the present rate is high enough."

The object of this disinterested request is not hard to penetrate. Suppose Congress should increase the present tax of sixty cents to one dollar per gallon, the distillers would make forty cents extra on all the whiskey they would have on hand at the time the enhanced tax took effect, and thereafter they would have forty cents more margin with which to corrupt the tax collectors and defraud the government. They played that game under the two-dollar tax until they debauched revenue officers to that extent that, as a class, they became as corrupt and unprincipled as the whiskey thieves themselves. The government has been swindled out of hundreds of millions of revenue by these official and unofficial confederates.

The change that is most needed is to turn out nearly the whole batch of Johnson's rotten collectors, assessors, gaugers, inspectors and other internal revenue officers, and replace them with honest men, if such can be found in the United States.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

The Boston *Journal* thinks the Speaker of the next House of Representatives should be an Eastern man. Its principal reason is that the West has got about everything else.

The next "Speaker" should be an Eastern man, if one better qualified can be found in the East than in the West—not otherwise. If it is true that "the West has got about everything else," the reason is, she is possessed of the best qualified men for various high offices. The West has got into the habit of producing first-class men for civil as well as military employment. The brains and enterprise of the East are chiefly absorbed in money-getting, stock-jobbing and gambling in Wall street. During the war the East was never able to push the rebels out of sight of the Potomac, while the West conquered them in twelve States. The intellect of the East was too much engrossed in filling government contracts, increasing the tariff and other gainful pursuits, to develop a high order of military talent or statesmanship; and they should not now complain if the West overshadows them in ability for public affairs as well as in martial renown.

A Copperhead paper recklessly remarks that neither Comptroller Clark, nor any other statistician, can show that the interest paid by the government on the bonds owned by the banks is not a positive loss to the tax-payers. Let us see. The official returns make the following exhibit of the taxes paid by the National Banks:

Amount of taxes paid the United States in 1867	$9,525,607
Amount paid and assessed by State authorities	8,813,126
Total, in currency	$18,3[illegible]

We should call this a very snug offset to the interest the banks obtain on their bonds, two hundred and twenty-three millions of which are equal in value to the three hundred millions of currency. The interest on this amount of bonds is sixteen million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars in coin. Subtract the taxes, State and national, from the interest received by the banks from bonds equal in value to their circulation, and it makes less than five millions, reducing the coin to currency. It would hardly pay to destroy the National Banks in the hope of saving five millions a year, which saving in practice would prove illusory.

The *Times* says: "The land is filled with cries for the contraction of the currency." We have not heard any of those cries. With the exception of the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, nobody is advocating contraction of the currency. The land is filled, however, with "cries" for redemption or conversion of that part of the currency furnished by the government. It is this which the *Times* has mistaken for "contraction," but which is an altogether different demand. The people want the government either to redeem its notes according to promise, or make them convertible into interest-bearing bonds. The people have carried some four hundred millions of government non-interest notes for six years, and think it is high time that the maker of those notes should either redeem them or pay interest on them. This is the "cry" which our neighbor has mistaken for a demand for "contraction."

Assessed Taxes on the New York Journals.

The New York *World*, of the 2d, publishes what it calls an official statement of the assessed taxes upon the journals of that city on their total sales and subscriptions for three months, from July 1st to September 30th, 1868:

The World	$173,447	Commercial Advertiser	8,441
Tribune	119,89[illegible]	Mercury	80,73[illegible]
Times	104,890	American Baptist	1,914
Handels Zeitung	1,630	Atlas	7,7[illegible]
Irish Republican	6,752	Harper's	108,0[illegible]
Sunday Times	8,509	Irish American	11,7[illegible]
Produce Prices Current	3,171	Albion	3,4[illegible]
Scottish American Journal	4,000	News	63,[illegible]
Sun	39,4[illegible]	Leader	7,0[illegible]
Ledger	128,781	Dispatch	9,7[illegible]
Methodist	3,274	Observer	10,8[illegible]
Shipping and Commercial List	15,046	Clipper	17,4[illegible]
Army and Navy Journal	4,[illegible]	Day Book	10,8[illegible]
Express	23,9[illegible]	Irish People	8,4[illegible]
Evening Post	34,6[illegible]	Round Table	3,9[illegible]
Examiner and Chronicle	3,800	Courier	3,000
		Commercial and Financial Chronicle	6,4[illegible]

It will be observed that the New York *Herald* is omitted from the list. This is the "play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out." The list is otherwise imperfect.

New York City Election.

BY WARDS.

Wards.	Mayor: Conkling, Rep.	Mayor: Hall, Dem.	Corporation Counsel: [illegible], Rep.	Corporation Counsel: O'Gorman, Dem.	[illegible]
I	180	4,950	180	4,940	4,5[illegible]
II	58	503	55	503	519
III	97	419	97	419	1,107
IV	349	3,705	349	3,705	4,0[illegible]
V	316	1,775	306	1,784	2,7[illegible]
VI	185	4,080	150	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	580	4,806	551	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	859	3,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,751
IX	3,287	3,337	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X	948	3,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XI	1,049	4,880	1,046	4,814	11,712
XII	1,394	3,149	1,348	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIII	750	3,719	740	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIV	319	3,790	307	[illegible]	[illegible]
XV	985	1,840	970	[illegible]	5,750
XVI	1,060	3,138	1,041	[illegible]	[illegible]
XVII	1,780	6,792	1,759	6,777	[illegible]
XVIII	1,370	4,879	1,387	[illegible]	[illegible]
XIX	1,419	4,154	....	....	[illegible]
XX	1,519	5,617	....	....	[illegible]
XXI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XXII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

A Familiar Talk With the Chief Justice.

His Opinion of the Impeachment Trial and its Conductors.

He Would Have Preferred Seymour to Grant for President.

His Views on Finance and Some Other Subjects.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 28, 1868.

I came from Washington to Acquia Creek on the same boat, and occupied the same seat in the cars, to-day, with Chief Justice Chase, and drew him into conversation upon a variety of national questions. He was extremely talkative, and did not hesitate to express his opinions on almost all questions I put to him.

He thinks Johnson a very wicked man, but that the Senate in trying him did not conduct itself like a high court, but more like a town meeting; that articles might have been prepared, under which he could have been found guilty by a properly-conducted court, composed of grave and reverend Senators, following the ancient usages and precedents.

He thinks General Grant personally is not in sympathy with the views of the leading Republicans on the question of negro suffrage, but that he will not be likely to oppose Congress in any attempt it may make to confer it. He is opposed to a Constitutional Amendment, establishing equality of suffrage in all the States. If such an amendment should be submitted to the States he would like to see the word *male* left out, though no such amendment could be agreed upon, in his opinion; would like to see the experiment of woman suffrage fairly tried; personally, would prefer Governor Seymour for President to General Grant; did not care a fig for his (Seymour's) war record; would accept a rebel General, if he was sure that he had been converted; would admit that sudden conversions were to be distrusted; might be sudden, like St. Paul's, but unlike it in every other respect; preferred the financial part of the Democratic platform to the Republican platform, in that respect; was opposed to long loans; the people will pay up or repudiate; did not care a fig whether the new bonds were exempted from State and municipal taxation or not; it would make no real difference to the people; that the interest would be increased by taxation, if the bonds remained in the country; taxation and low interest would drive them all out of the country, and thus drain off the gold; was in favor of a return to specie payments; no need of changing the volume of the paper circulation to effect this. Was glad that he was not nominated by the Democrats on the platform which was adopted. He could never have accepted a platform opposed to the rights of the negro. Would have been glad to have stopped the crusade of the Democratic party against the rights of the black man. Believed Mr. Sumner was a very pure man, and generally right, but that he went crazy on impeachment. Mr. Fessenden was a very honest and patriotic man; wavered a little at one time during the impeachment trial, but said finally that he would vote for his conscience, come what might.

Thought General Butler a most powerful man intellectually, but very much of an Old Bailey lawyer; did not believe the stories about his personal dishonesty; nothing affecting his integrity ever came to his knowledge while acting as Secretary of the Treasury; did not think him the ablest of the Impeachment Managers; thought either Wilson, of Iowa, or Bingham his superior as a sound, thorough lawyer and statesman.

The Judge was on his way to Richmond to hold court. Said in answer to my inquiry, that he did not know when Jeff Davis would be tried. Said that the government was responsible for the delay; that he had always been ready to try him. He did not know why he had been allowed to run off to Europe; it certainly was not his (the Chief Justice's) fault, as he had no control over him.

The Judge said a great many other things which I will not attempt to report. Indeed I do not know that you will be interested in what I have written.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Railroad Connections—Bridging the Missouri—The Temporary and Proposed Permanent Bridge—Politics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 1.

A great deal has been said lately, in the public prints, about the Union Pacific Railroad and its connections. Correspondents have almost universally ignored the existence of Council Bluffs as a young, growing city, whose future promises more than that of many other cities that have sprung up in the West during the past two years. Of outside parties, who are peculiarly interested in the growth of this place, none should be more active in search of information regarding it than the business men of Chicago. We are connected with the latter city by the Northwestern, and with St. Louis by the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads, and the great effort now is, on the part of the business men of both cities, to obtain control of our trade. As a means of furthering this object, the management of the railroad line between this city and St. Joseph lately underwent a radical change. The route, hitherto, was operated by two distinct companies, the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Company operating one portion of the line, and the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Company controlling and using the other end. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad virtually now extends to this city, and as it is a well known fact, at least to our own people, that our trade is worth a large amount of money, a rivalry has sprung up for its control, between the city on the lake and that on the river.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road is heading rapidly for this point. Over eighty miles of iron have already been laid westward from Des Moines. The entire grade is nearly finished, many of the bridges built, and had the late stormy weather not set in, over one hundred miles of track, from the State capital, would have been ready for the cars. Track-laying commenced at this end of the line, but for the want of a sufficient quantity of ties it is not progressing as rapidly as along the eastern end of the uncompleted work. Measures have been concerted by which a union depot will be established for all the roads centering here upon their completion. The owners of ground in the vicinity of an eligible site have generously sold the requisite area for a very low sum, and the business men of this city by subscription have contributed to its purchase, so as to induce the railroad companies interested to avail themselves of a donation of the lands.

The building of the great bridge over the Missouri River at this point is the absorbing topic among the well-informed of Council Bluffs. Among scientific men the bridging of the Missouri has furnished a fruitful topic of discussion, and the proprietors of the enterprise having availed themselves of all the light thrown on the subject by this means, have decided that the bridge can be built. To answer the purposes of winter traffic, when the river freezes, a temporary structure has been provided by driving piles of wood into the sand, upon which a wooden bridge has been placed. Trains will commence running to-day. The Missouri is almost free from ice, it having run out during the past three days of thaw. The temporary bridge will not be quite safe until the ice again freezes around the wooden piers and braces them. But to the permanent structure: It has been decided that it shall be constructed of iron. The piers will consist of two columns of tubular iron, sunk seventy feet in the sand, and will be fifty-nine feet from low water to the bridge seat. The tubular columns will be eight and one-half feet in diameter, and are to be cast in sections of from eight to ten feet in length, and will be sunk to their places by the pneumatic process; the lower section being bell shaped, [illegible]. The hollow space of the columns will be filled with concrete masonry, and as each pair will constitute a pier they will be joined together by iron [illegible], so as to prevent injury from floating ice, and to give additional strength to the pier. The superstructure will be Post's patent [illegible] truss, adopted by General G. M. Dodge, Chief Engineer U. P. R. R., and will be made of wrought iron, except the upper chord, which will be cast. The length of the bridge proper is twenty-five hundred feet. [illegible] Ice-breakers will be set about twelve feet above the main columns, [illegible]. A track from the Northwestern Depot is in course of construction to the site of the bridge, for the purpose of carrying material. The iron work will be made in Chicago. L. B. Boomer, Esq., is the contractor of the work, and is about to erect extensive shops in your city, for the purpose of preparing the ironwork. [illegible]

[illegible] by the construction of [illegible] for the commencement of the preliminary work. Four hundred and fifty miles only are necessary to unite the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific, and until this bridge is completed the chain which unites San Francisco with Chicago will want one link.

Parepa-Rosa, whose sweet voice has charmed many an ear and audience on this continent, gave a concert in the city on last Wednesday night. She was on her way east from the Pacific coast, [illegible] and favored the citizens of Omaha and Council Bluffs with a [illegible] of her inimitable entertainments.

While the great demand for the products of the slope may be eastward, yet to the west our business men look for a large trade. Young as is this city Cheyenne, Laramie City, Salt Lake City, and other towns beyond the great plains, are sending us their orders for goods and produce. Some of our most prosperous houses are engaged in shipping grain, pork, &c., to the mountains. The population of the city has almost doubled within the last twelve months. Council Bluffs is an old town in name. Fremont, in his exploring expeditions, names it as an initial point; but the city of to-day was not even conceived in the brain of the great Benton, whose eagle eye scanned the future in search of a departure for the railroad pictured in his vivid imagination. As a railroad centre, it promises much. The Northwestern, the Rock Island, the St. Joseph, the Sioux City, and, perhaps, the Burlington & Missouri, will pour their tribute into her lap. The city is proud of her political record. Last year the county was bound hand and foot, and cast into the pandemonium of Democracy. This year town and county were redeemed from the reproach, and placed right on the record. If this letter smacks too much of Council Bluffs, you have your remedy. Remember that the citizens of Chicago think that place the first of cities, and the pardonable vanity should be accorded us who have not the effrontery now to rival yours, but hope in the future to measure arms with the great marvel of the lake. BLUFF CITY.

DESTRUCTION OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Fort in Ruins—A Terrible Explosion Anticipated—Exodus of the Surrounding Population—The Burning Fort Abandoned—The Panic over—The Deserted Homes Protected by the Police.

Fort Lafayette was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. This is the briefest manner of announcing an occurrence fraught with so much fear and trembling—so much dread apprehension of terrible calamity as was this. Ordinarily, people live in terror of fire, especially when its flames threaten to consume their dwellings, because imperilling their lives; but this is merely on account of close proximity. The case is different, however, when a whole community takes to itself alarm, and, by broad daylight, seeks to move in a body, as in the days of the ancient Abraham, to a place of safety. The fire at Fort Lafayette was one that caused considerable and widespread panic along the shore and below the fort. The fire began at 12:45 o'clock, and, like many fires, originated in a very simple way. Some carpenters were at work on the roof of the fort. Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather, they lighted a fire, and the sparks from the chimney fell upon the shingles of the roof of a temporary building inside the fort, close to the casemates. No sooner had the first shingle caught than the flames began to spread, and in about three minutes there was a flame occupying a circle of about twenty feet, continuing to extend each way. The workmen seeing that there was danger, immediately set to work to remove their tools and tool-chests, but before they had dragged them far they felt the necessity of making their escape without their tools, and at this point they realized the awful fact that they were hemmed in so as to render escape by any ordinary exit impossible. In this plight they had to extemporize means for being let down over the outer wall, and by that means they escaped, leaving the flames to gather strength and extend with fearful rapidity, without let or hindrance. So far as could be ascertained there were but two soldiers in the fort, and one woman, in charge. [illegible] As soon as possible thereafter the Metropolitan Police-boat, under command of Captain Harris, made its appearance off the fort, and in a short time a powerful stream of water was directed upon the burning and doomed fortress of New York harbor, but to little purpose, for the strong north-west wind that blew at the time, dissipated the water into spray almost as soon as it left the nozzle of the hose on board the boat. Two tugboats also came to the aid of the Police-boat, [illegible] but to as little purpose as the first one. [illegible]

[illegible]

We are indebted to Lieutenant Barber, of the First Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, for facilities extended in an effort made to master an inside view of the burning fort. [illegible]

Fort Hamilton is under the command of Major Madler. Fort Lafayette was in charge of a corporal's guard, detailed daily. The family of Mr. Church, who reside on the bluff which commands a view of the harbor at that point, is about the only one having the temerity to brave all the dangers. They did not leave, and Mr. Church stated that he had intended to remain and take his chances. As we left the scene, at nearly 11 o'clock last night, the conflagration was still in progress, illuminating the whole region for miles, and constituting a terrible beacon to ships inward bound. [illegible] We were assured that all danger of the magazine exploding was over, and that, instead of fifty or sixty tons of powder being in store, there were about ten tons, or less.

Thus ends Fort Lafayette, the service of which during the late rebellion will live in history. It was erected in 1812, and then received the name of Fort Diamond. Subsequently, at about the time of Lafayette's visit to this country, its name was changed as a mark of honor to that distinguished General. It was built of brown stone and heavy timbers. It contained eighty guns, in two tiers and barbette. At present it is impossible to estimate the value of the property thus destroyed.—*N. Y. Times.*

Large Coal Fields Discovered in the West.

From the Omaha Republican, 1st.

Our readers will remember that early in the present year a party of gentlemen, headed by Professor Hayden, passed through our city on their way West, for the purpose of making a geological tour through that vast extent of country. This undertaking has now been accomplished, but not without many obstacles and privations; and the party are now on their way to Washington for the purpose of making their report.

J. Stevenson, Esq., one of the party, is now in Omaha, and to him we are indebted for the information we now submit to our readers. [illegible]

[illegible] down grade from the coal field all the way to Omaha, they can use their returning empty cars and readily transport all the coal needed [illegible].

[illegible]

TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON THE HUDSON.

Explosion of Powder Near Fort Montgomery—Three Men Instantly Killed—One Blown to Atoms—Others Fatally and Slightly Injured—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury—Funeral of the Victims.

FORT MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Dec. 1.

A horrible affair occurred on the grounds of the Dean Ore Mine Company, five and a half miles west of this place. The mines are owned by a firm in the city of Poughkeepsie. The superintendent of the mines is L. H. Orem. Altogether, seventy-five or one hundred men are employed there, all of them Cornish miners, with one or two exceptions. The population of the place is about 180, all told. Soon after dinner on Monday the men were congregated in different parts of the grounds and buildings, lounging away the time and smoking, awaiting the striking of the one o'clock bell notifying them to resume their labors. Thomas Husted, a miner, was in the candle room, and just previous to one o'clock started to go towards the old engine house with a seven pound can of powder in his hand labelled "Patent Safety Compound Powder." On his way he stopped by a group of miners, who were in a small building attached to the candle room, one of them smoking a pipe, and stood listening to their remarks, when the conversation turned upon the subject of blasting powder. Husted, in talking of the powder contained in the can, poured some of it into the palm of his hand, when it instantly exploded, the powder in the can also igniting and exploding with terrific force.

The noise at once alarmed all the people of the neighborhood and a rush was made for the spot, where the scene which presented itself defies all description. Thomas Husted, who held the can, was nowhere to be found. He had been literally blown to pieces. A large stone, four feet square, against which he was leaning when the explosion occurred, presented a sickening sight. Smashed against it, as you would smash a fly against the wall, were the flesh and bones of the poor man, particles of the flesh being fairly ground into the stone. Three hundred yards away one of his thumbs was picked up, and further off other small pieces of his body were found, none of them over an inch and a half long. One of his arms is still missing. All the pieces of the dismembered body which could be found were picked up and deposited in a box for burial. A short distance off lay John Read terribly burned with powder and his jugular vein cut, the blood flowing in great profusion and the man in a conscious though dying condition. Next to him was the body of William Travilian, with the face one piece of raw flesh filled with powder; the blood, bursting from a hundred pores and trickling down into his mouth, was fast suffocating him. Both he and Read were conveyed to the general boarding house, where everything possible was done for them, but both soon after died, in great agony. George Cocks, also a miner, was found near the scene of the disaster, with the flesh torn almost entirely from one arm and his thigh sorely burned. He, too, was conveyed to the general boarding house, where his immediate wants were administered to, but he cannot live. Henry Pope, another miner, was also severely injured, but it is thought not fatally. His legs were badly cut by portions of the tin can which held the powder. Dr. Marsh, of Highland Falls, took from his left leg many small pieces of tin, which had been driven in almost to the bone. [illegible] A young miner named Kerrigan was severely, though not fatally, injured. Travilian has a family in England. Read was a young man, as was also Husted. Kerrigan and Cocks were also both young men. The father and mother of the former reside at Fort Montgomery.

Last evening Coroner Cornelius Nelson, of Highland Falls, held an inquest on the bodies, and, after an examination of all the miners who were about the scene, the jury returned a verdict, death from accidental explosion. The funeral of the victims took place to-day from the Methodist Church, Fort Montgomery, and was attended by all the inhabitants of the place, operations at the mine having ceased for the day. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by a spark from the pipe which a miner was smoking near by.

KLEPTOMANIA AND SUICIDE.

A Shocking Catastrophe in High Life—A Fine Lady Detected in a Theft—She is Arrested and Commits Suicide—Sad History of the Deceased.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Mary A. Gatewood, a Southern lady, committed suicide yesterday morning at No. 61 South Washington square, while under arrest for a theft of lace.

The particulars, as gleaned from the detectives and Mrs. Eaton, of No. 37 Bleecker street, are these:

Some days ago Mrs. Barney Williams called at Mrs. Eaton's millinery establishment, at the above number, with a cloak which she wished trimmed. She also left five yards of valuable guipure lace to be put on. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Eaton knew nothing of the woman's history, and is overcome by sorrow at the result of her efforts to recover her property. [illegible]

The Late Baron Rothschild.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

A City of 7,000 Inhabitants Destroyed by Floods and Whirlwinds—Whole Streets and Blocks of Houses Swept Away—The Loss of Life and Destruction of Property—Various Accounts of the Terrible Calamity.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 2.

The city of Alamos, situated in the southern portion of the State of Sonora, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of the two great forces, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great rain storm, lasting from the 15th to the 18th ult. From private letters received in this city we translate the following accounts of the destruction and loss of life:

"We have endured awful suffering. Torrents of rain for forty-eight hours inundated the city during the greater part of the 15th and 17th, followed by another torrent of forty-eight hours, so that the houses not in the immediate way of being swept off by the force of the swollen floods were crushed in by the enormous quantity and the strength of the rain falling upon them. [illegible]"

[illegible]

THE OFFICES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Letter from G. A. T.

There are fifty thousand offices to be given out, valued at thirty millions of dollars, so it will be impossible for General Grant to fill them all unless his friends help him. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Opinions of our Contemporaries.

[illegible]

Marriage of an Illinois Millionaire.

From the Decatur Gazette.

[illegible]

The Taylor Estate Case—Verdict in Favor of Mrs. Taylor.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 2.

[illegible]

The Lathrop-[illegible] Affair.

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

UNITED STATES COURT.

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

A ROMANCE.

[illegible] Spends Twenty-Eight Years in Searching for her Husband—She [illegible] in Cleveland—The History of her Search.

From the Cleveland Herald, 30th.

[illegible]

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

[illegible]

[illegible] On the third trial I succeeded in keeping nine bushels out of ten. This was more satisfactory. I now surveyed the field, proud of my success—saw that the whole was passed, the victory won. Still there was something to do ere my plan could be made available in keeping potatoes in large quantities. In order to arrive at this I made the fourth and fifth trials, both costly ones to me, but attended with satisfactory results. On the sixth trial I succeeded in saving two hundred bushels in trenches in an open field, without the loss of a single bushel. This trial was made in the year 1860. Since that time I have had no trouble, except to guard against the ravages of rats and mice, which I now do with perfect success. Last year I put up seventy-five bushels in a damp cellar. I then removed them in boxes and barrels until the 1st of April, in so perfect a state of preservation that it was not even necessary to overhaul them for shipping. This year I am keeping seventy-five bushels under a shed in my garden, and would not give a farthing to have their soundness insured to the coming of spring. The cost of keeping per hundred bushels, in a cellar, is about $2.50, exclusive of packages. The cost of keeping under a shed or in an open warehouse is about $3 per hundred bushels for the first year, and $2.50 each succeeding year. What will your able correspondent, Rural, say to this? BACKWOODS.

The Issue of Greenbacks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read with great interest your various articles on the currency. The plans suggested for the appreciation of the government bonds, for a flexibility in the currency, the easiest and quickest way to reach specie payments, commend themselves as sound and practicable. I would like to call your attention to a few points for your farther discussion, confining myself at this time to a single one, viz.: Why should the issue of greenbacks be restricted at all, if your plan of converting them into bonds, at the will of the holder, is adopted? You say, and very properly, that when the business of the country requires the use of only $250,000,000, the excess of $150,000,000 will be converted into bonds, preventing the accumulation in the moneyed centres and checking the tendencies to speculation. Now, when the amount has reached its minimum, say $250,000,000, it will remain there until the legitimate requirements of business calls for its increase. This increase will not be sudden to the maximum amount, but gradual, and, even while increasing, it will vary. Should it reach $350,000,000, and be found $50,000,000 in excess of requirements, the same reasons which reduced it to $250,000,000 in the first case, would very speedily reduce it the amount it was in excess. So when it reached $400,000,000 why restrict it there if any emergency arose for its increase beyond that amount. As I understand it if so restricted the convertibility [illegible] would not have relieved the late [illegible] in New York City, because the $40,000,000 are already out, unless you claim that the amount in the Government Treasury is to be deducted, which I believe is not made in any discussion of the currency question. D.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1868.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

About nine-fifteenths of the present paper currency of the country consists of the demand obligations of the government, the other six-fifteenths being National Bank notes. It is desirable to change these proportions by funding a portion of the greenbacks, and extending the banking privileges, because by so doing there would not only be an addition of private capital to the government security upon which all our paper currency ultimately depends, but also a transfer of the onus of specie resumption from the government to the shoulders of private capitalists. [illegible]

[illegible]

Government Bonds are firmer, with a few unimportant advances.

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CALAMITY ON THE HUDSON.

MEXICO.

A City of 2,000 Inhabitants Destroyed by Floods and Whirlwinds—Whole Streets and Blocks of Houses Swept Away—The Loss of Life and Destruction of Property—Various Accounts of the Terrible Calamity.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 3.

The city of Alamos, ... situated in the southern portion of the State of Sonora, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of the two great furies, wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great sea storm, lasting from the 15th to the 18th ult. From private letters received in this city we abstract the following accounts of the destruction and loss of life:

"We have endured awful suffering. ...

The ruined city of Alamos was the Athens of Northwestern Mexico, or, at least, had that reputation. ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Opinions of our Contemporaries.

MANIA AND SUICIDE.

THE OFFICES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Letter from G. A. T.

There are fifty thousand offices to be given out, valued at thirty millions of dollars, so it will be impossible for General Grant to fill them all unless his friends help him. ...

Marriage of an Errant Husband.

The Taylor Estate Case—Verdict in Favor of Mrs. Taylor.

LAW RECORD.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

UNITED STATES COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENT.

IN CHANCERY.

A ROMANCE.

She Spends Twenty-Eight Years in Searching for her Husband—She Finds Him in Cleveland—The History of the Search.

From the Cleveland Herald, 28th.

One of those cases in which woman's constancy under the most trying circumstances has come to light in this city on Friday, which certainly has the imprint of the romance more than the reality, and borders upon the imaginative, yet the manner in which the facts were told by the two parties, clears the mind of all doubt and seems to stamp it with truth. The circumstances, as related to us, are substantially as follows:

In the spring of 1843, Henry Leffingwell ...

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

The Issue of Greenbacks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read with great interest your various articles on the currency. The plans suggested for the appreciation of the government bonds, for a flexibility in the currency, the easiest and quickest way to reach specie payments, commend themselves as sound and practicable. I would like to call your attention to a few points for your farther discussion, confining myself at this time to a single one, viz.: Why should the issue of greenbacks be restricted at all, if your plan of converting them into bonds, at the will of the holder, is adopted? You say, and very properly, that when the business of the country requires the use of only $250,000,000, the excess of $150,000,000 will be converted into bonds, preventing the accumulation in the moneyed centres and checking the tendencies to speculation. ...

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1868. D.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

About nine-fifteenths of the present paper currency of the country consists of the demand obligations of the government, the other eleven-fifteenths being National Bank notes. ...

Real Estate Transfers.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Foreign Markets.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

The Live Stock Markets.

Ocean Freights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Port of Buffalo.

Marine News.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Watches.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD

$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory.

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents Wanted.

A $5.00 GREENBACK OF FULL ...

Banking.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

American Bankers,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Medical.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata—Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

From a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children. In affections peculiar to

FEMALES,

THE

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in

Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus,

LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES,

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL

AND

Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the

POWER OF DIGESTION,

And excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the

Watery or Calcareous Depositions,

AND ALL

UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS

Are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder

AND

Inflammation of the Kidneys,

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder,

RETENTION OF URINE,

Diseases of the Prostrate Gland,

Stone in the Bladder,

Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges,

And for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,

Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

N. Y. S. Vol. Institute,

Corner Fifth-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

I am respectfully yours,

COLONEL YOUNG,

General Superintendent and Director.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Dr. Townsend,

Dr. Whitmore,

Private Consultations,

Dr. Raphael

Dr. Bassett,

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator,

Essays for Young Men.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Simple and Efficacious.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Medical

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

The Gastric Juice of the Stomach.

First Appearances of Consumption.

THE 'SQUIRE.

Scenes in the Office of a Justice of the Peace.

The Class of People Who Frequent the Shop.

How Justice is Measured Out to the Unprotected.

The Professional Shyster.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

The Lamb Knitting Machine.

[illegible]

The Sunday Tribune.

[illegible]

ADVENT OF WINTER.

Chicago Visited by a Severe Snow and Wind Storm.

Partial Suspension of Street Railway Travel.

Gallant Conduct of the Captain of a Tug-Boat.

A Dangerous Voyage.

[illegible]

SEIZURE OF EIGHTEEN TONS OF BOOKS.

A Valuable Collection of Rare Literature Confiscated by the Government.

The Stock to be Disposed of at Public Auction.

[illegible]

Western Patents.

[illegible]

[illegible] NAVIGATION.

Vessels Laid Up At This Port for the Winter.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

THAT "HEIRESS" MYSTERY

The Problem Pretty Effectually Solved—A Story of a Detroit Man Refuted in Every Particular.

[illegible]

Business Morals in Chicago

[illegible]

Probable Murder of a Vote Challenger.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

Details of the $200,000 Bond Robbery in Bridgeport, Ct.

[illegible]

The wounded man was removed to Belle-[illegible]

The President Elect Among the Scotch—He Speaks Briefly.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMAN DRAMA.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

$11,000 in Gold.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

MARIA STUART.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8.

MEDEA.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL OF EDWIN BOOTH.

Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.

THE LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—HAMLET.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ROSES AND THORNS;

OR, TWO HOUSES UNDER ONE ROOF.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S MINSTRELS.

ART GALLERY 114 Market.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

CONTINUED SALE,

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, OF

RICH FURS, ROBES, &c,

AT AUCTION,

Hudson Bay Sable, Dark Rich Mink, Martin, Genuine Siberian Squirrel, Fitch, Chinchilla, &c.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Continued Sale of First-class English Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

The Most Spacious Salesrooms in the West.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Chamber Sets, Parlor Suites,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Goods, Fancy China Ware, Mirrors, Buggies Harness, Wines, Teas, &c.; also, 10 crates Crockery,

AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell, by Catalogue,

On Wednesday and Thursday,

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Fashionable Clothing, Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Germantown Goods, Furnishing Fancy Goods, Carpets, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods of every description, Secondhand Furniture, Show Cases, Book Cases, Balance of Bohemian and Fancy China Ware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE HOLIDAY

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

J. B. CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

IN NEW YORK.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds,

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

[illegible]

Unimproved.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

House Servants.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

[illegible]

Females.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The Specie Payment Question Further Discussed.

Adjournment Until Monday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

VOL XX[illegible]

WASHIN[illegible]

[illegible]

INDIAN[illegible]

[illegible]

The Hol[illegible]

MA[illegible]

STRYE[illegible]

GENU[illegible]